

Health Among the Elderly in LAC

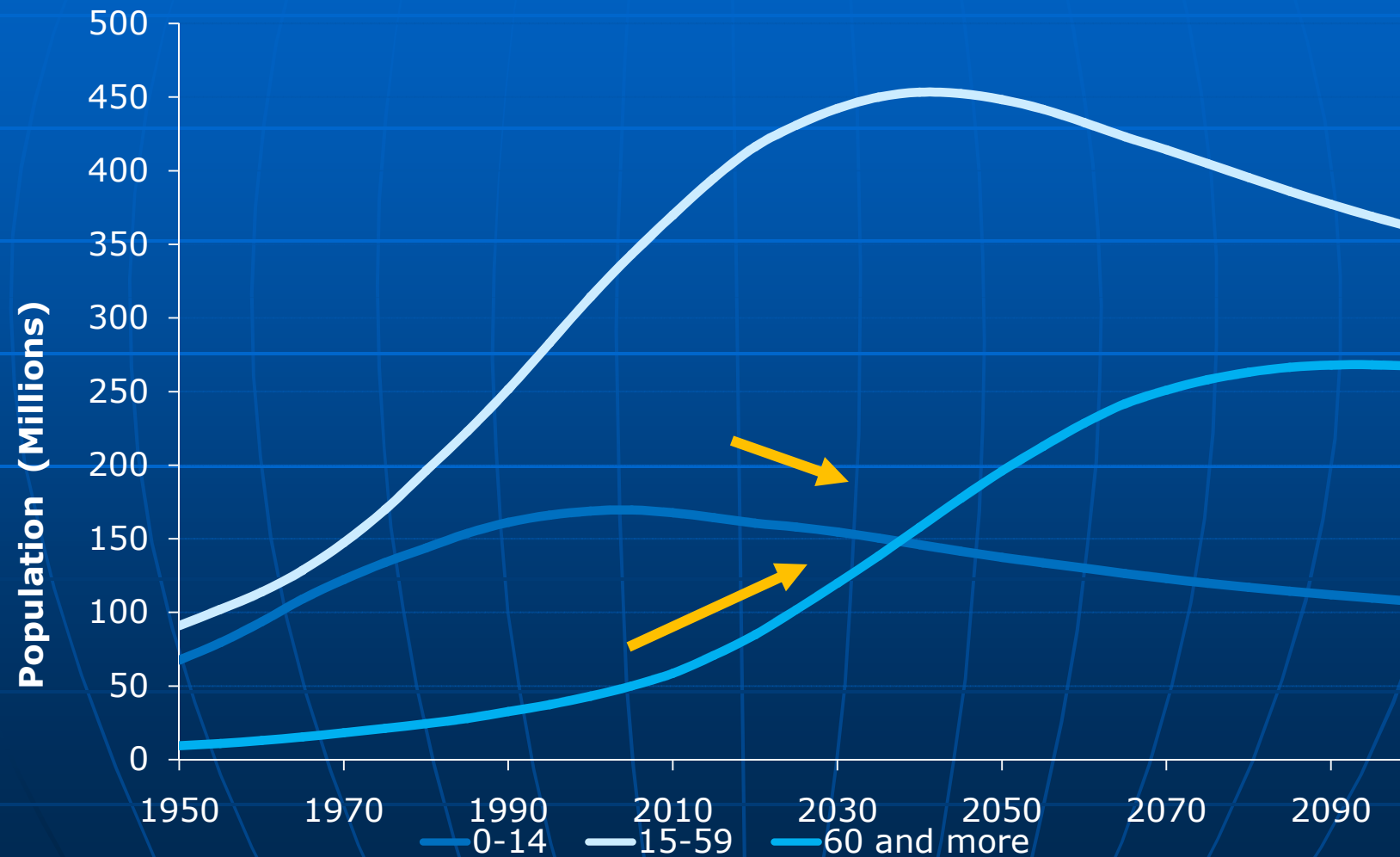
Fernando Lavadenz

Senior Health Specialist

The World Bank

Health and epidemiological transition in LAC are close to be completed

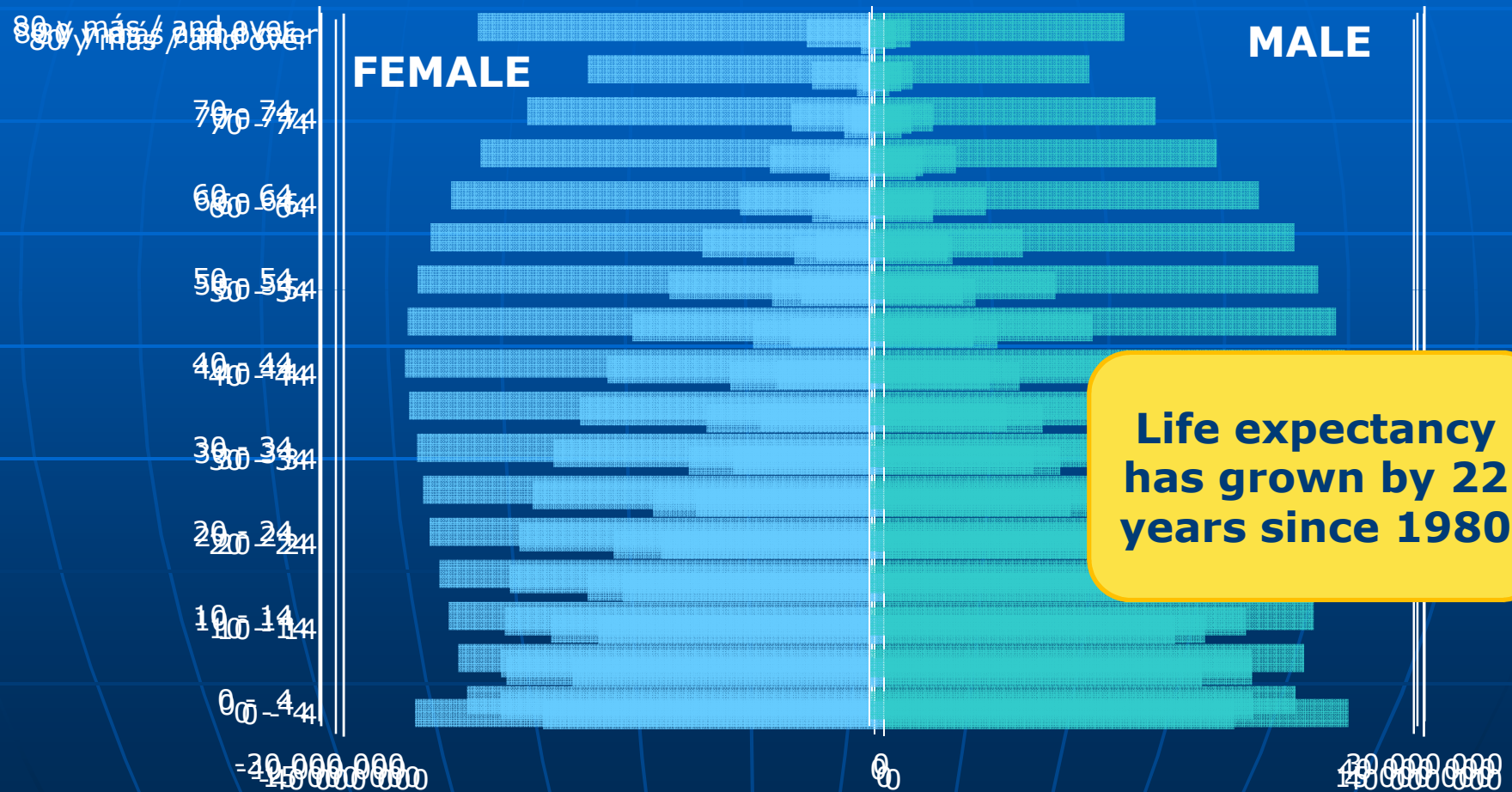
Population Tendencies in Latin America



Source: UN, 2010

...and LAC is getting older

Latin America Population in 2010



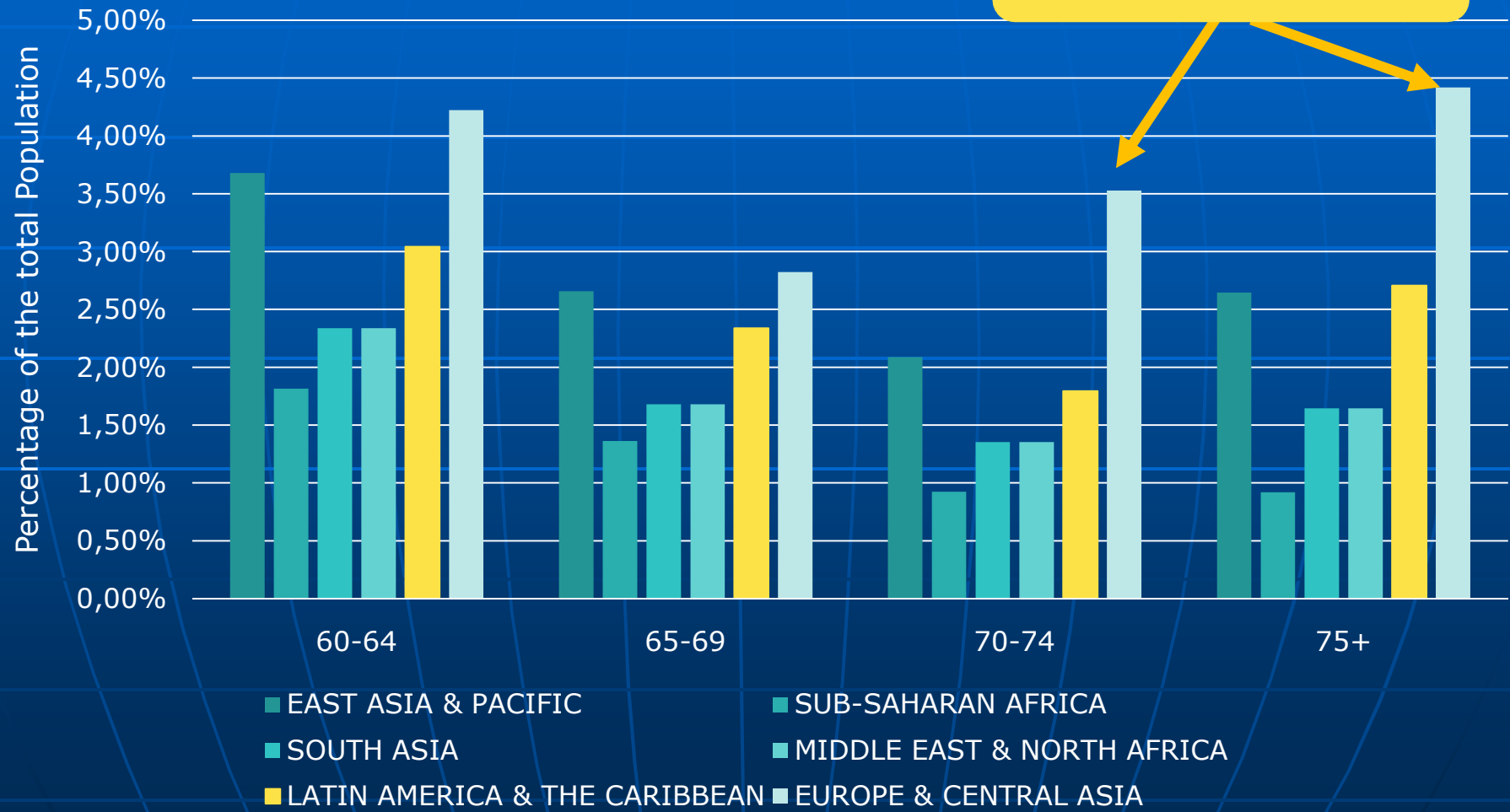
Life expectancy has grown by 22 years since 1980

Source: UN, 2010

As well as the rest of the world

Percentage of Elderly per Region

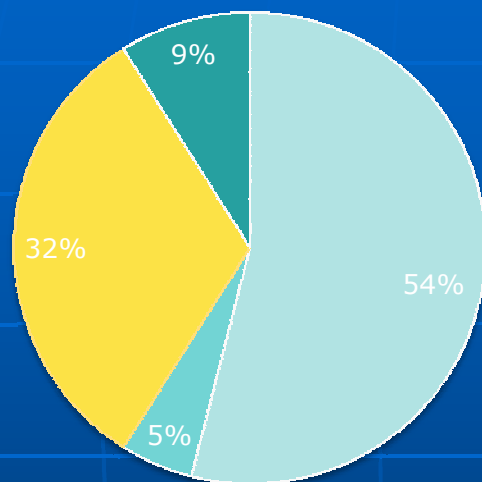
And aging continues



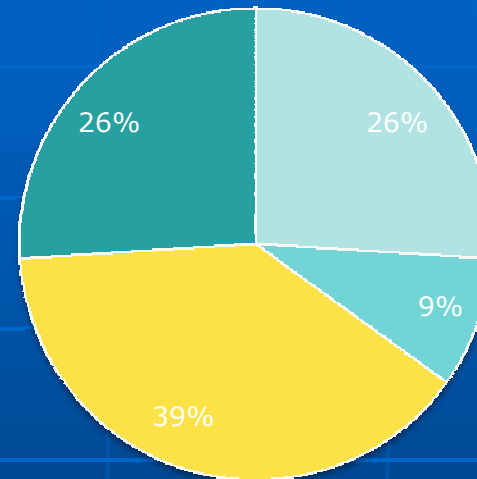
However, income decreases as people get older

Distribution of Source of Income

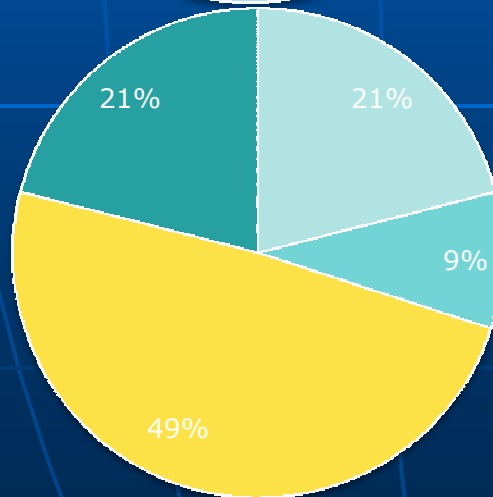
Men 60+



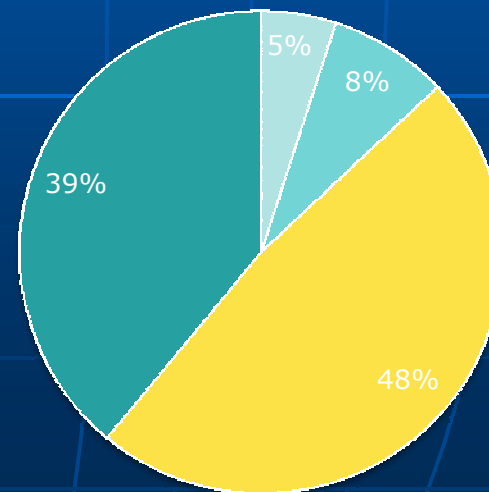
Women 60+



Men 80+



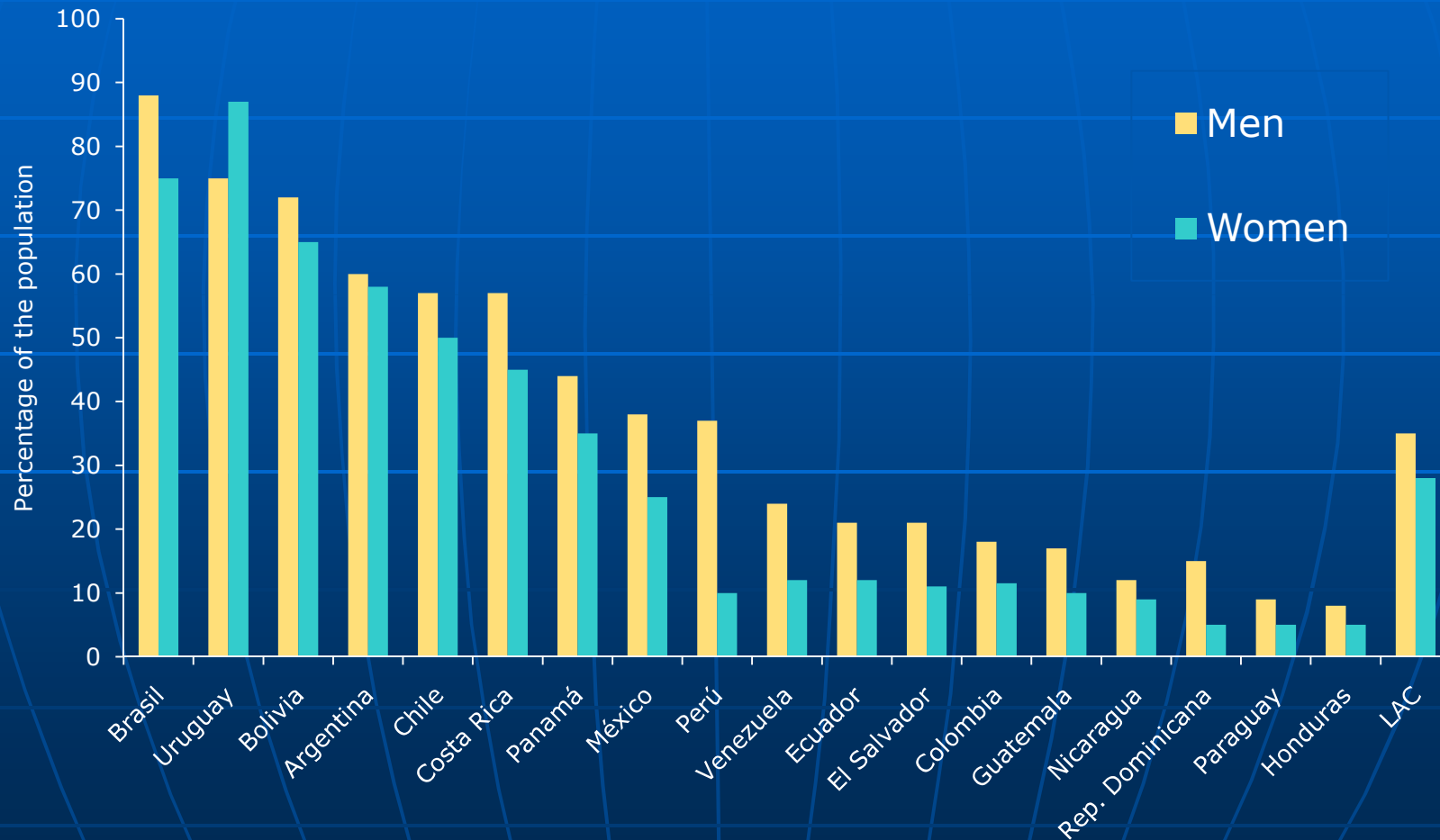
Women 80+



■ Job ■ Capital ■ Retirement pay ■ Transfers

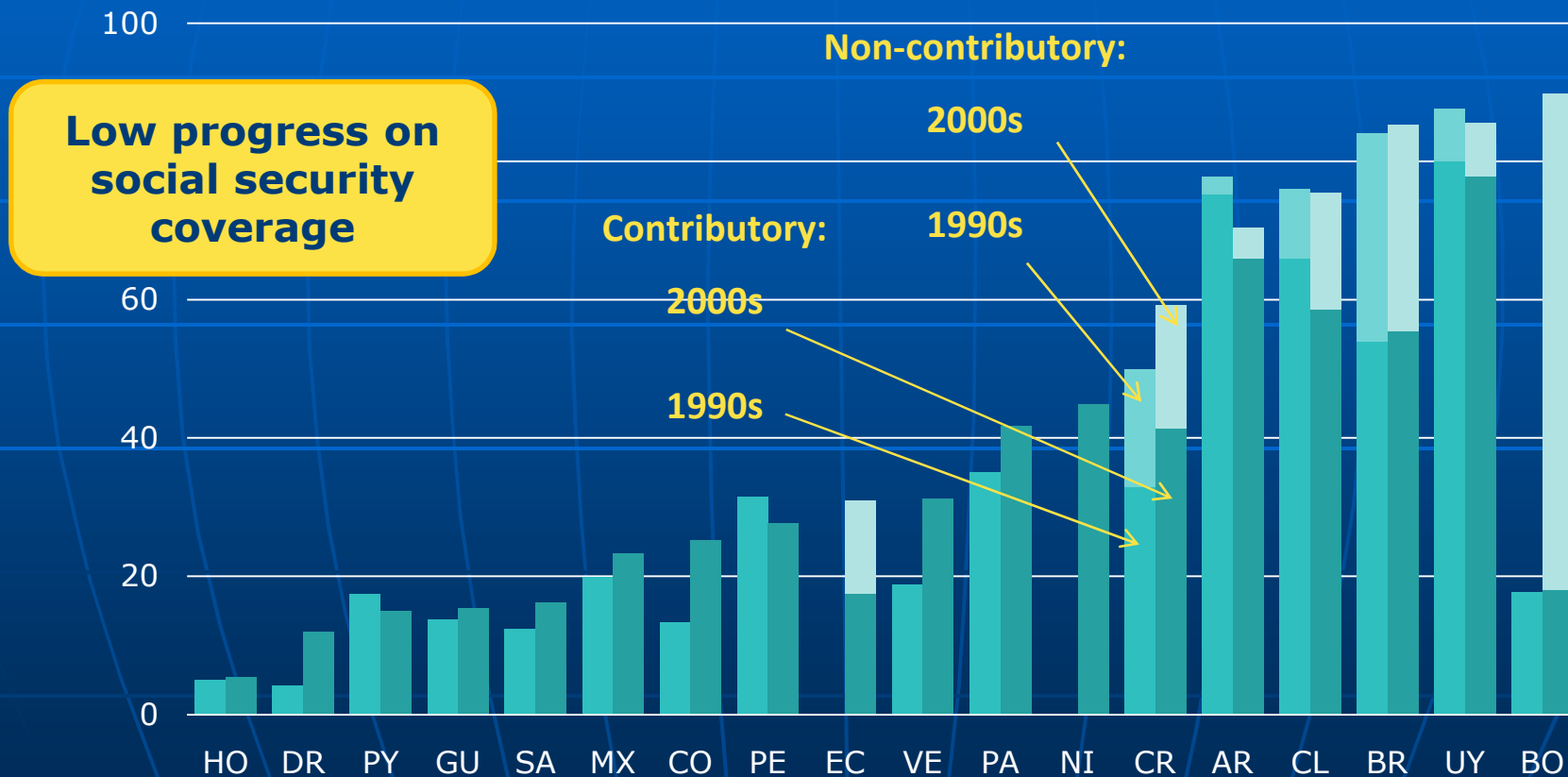
...and there are substantial differences in retirement payments to elderly by country

Elderly (+60) Receiving Retirement Payment



..as well as social security: Less than half of the elderly in LAC are covered

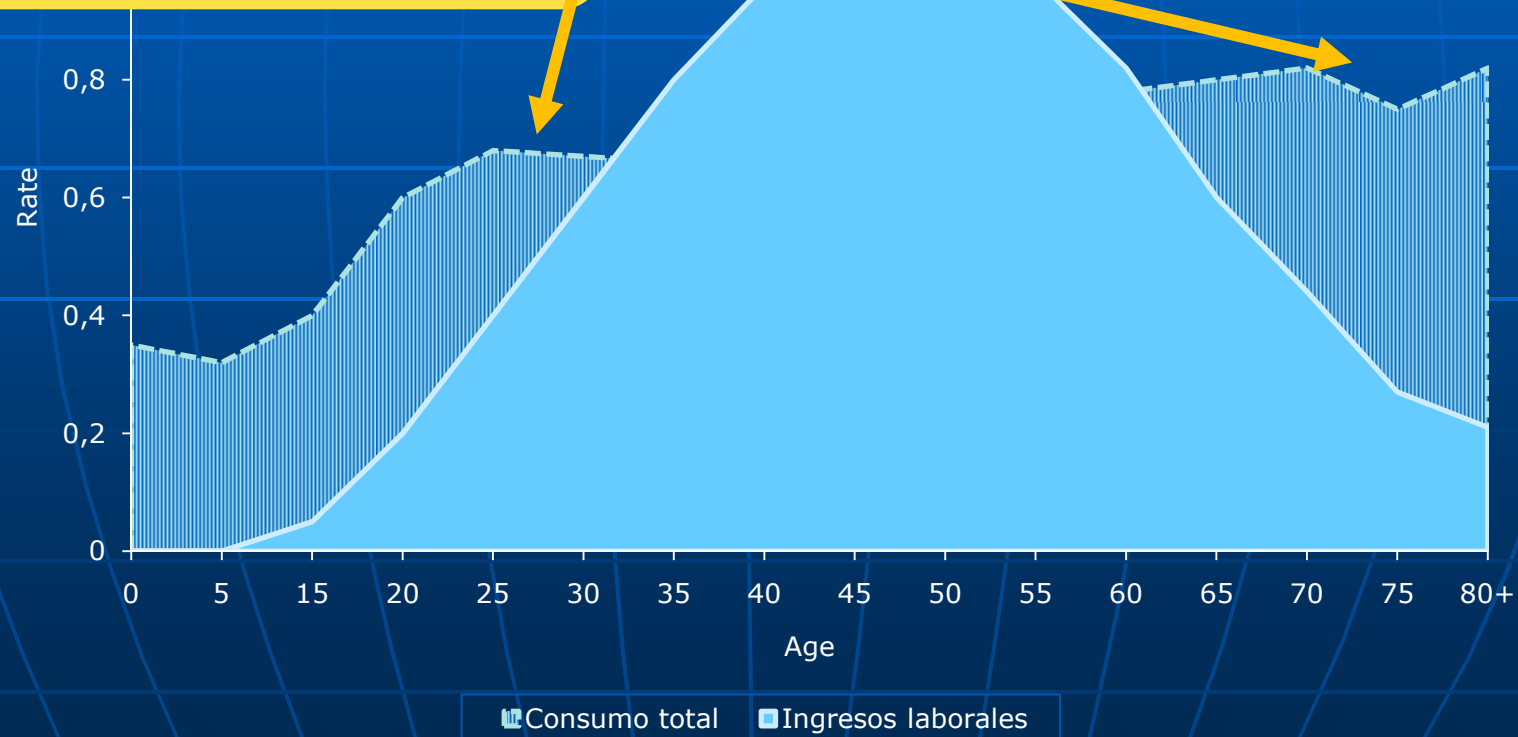
Coverage of Social Security (+60) by country



and significant expenditures on education and health care

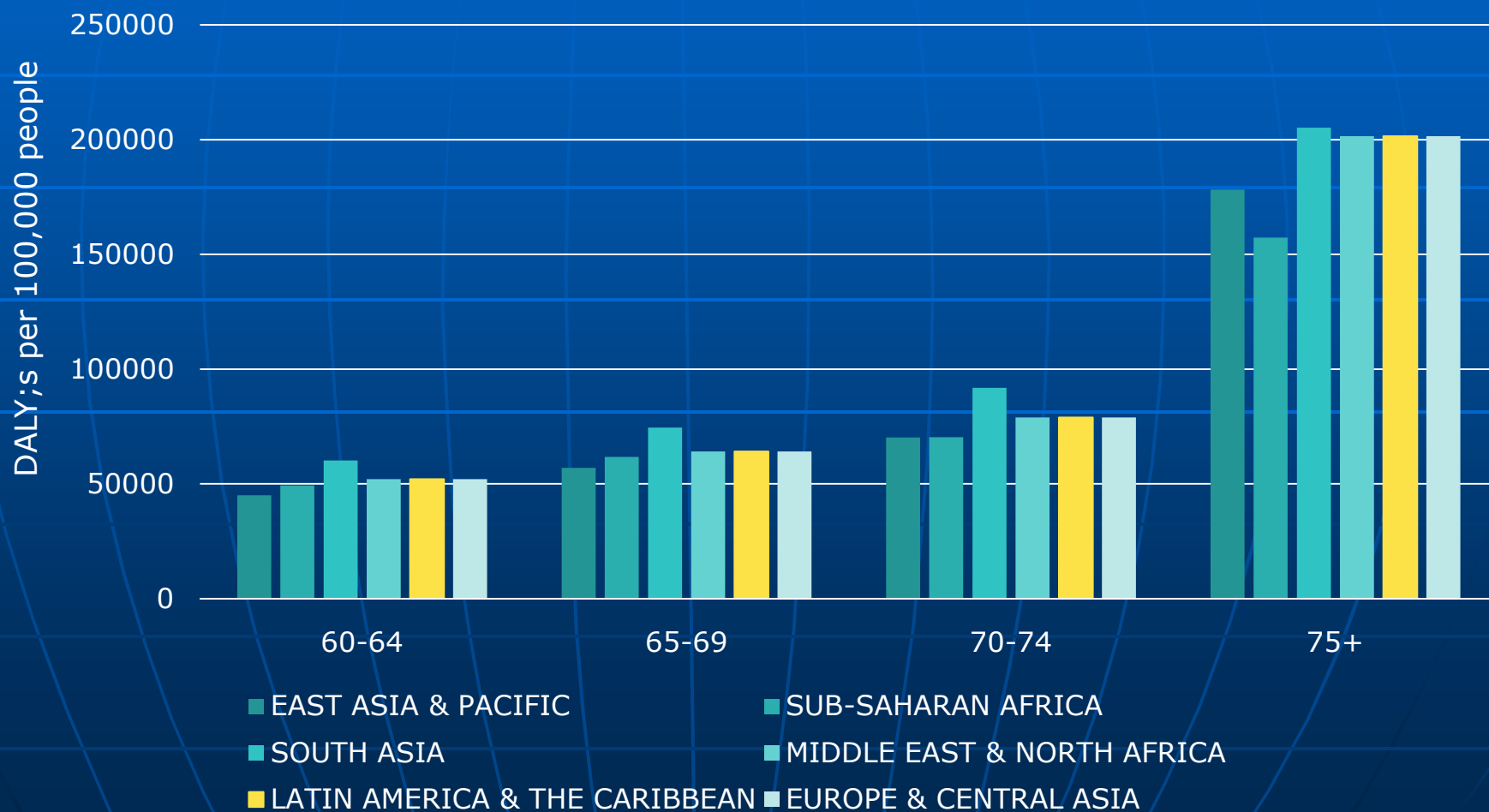
The Economic Life Cycle in LAC

During the first and last years of the life cycle there are income deficits



More years of life, increases the burden of disease in the world

DALY's per 100,000 of Non-Communicable Diseases by region



Source: GBD, 2010

...as well as in LAC

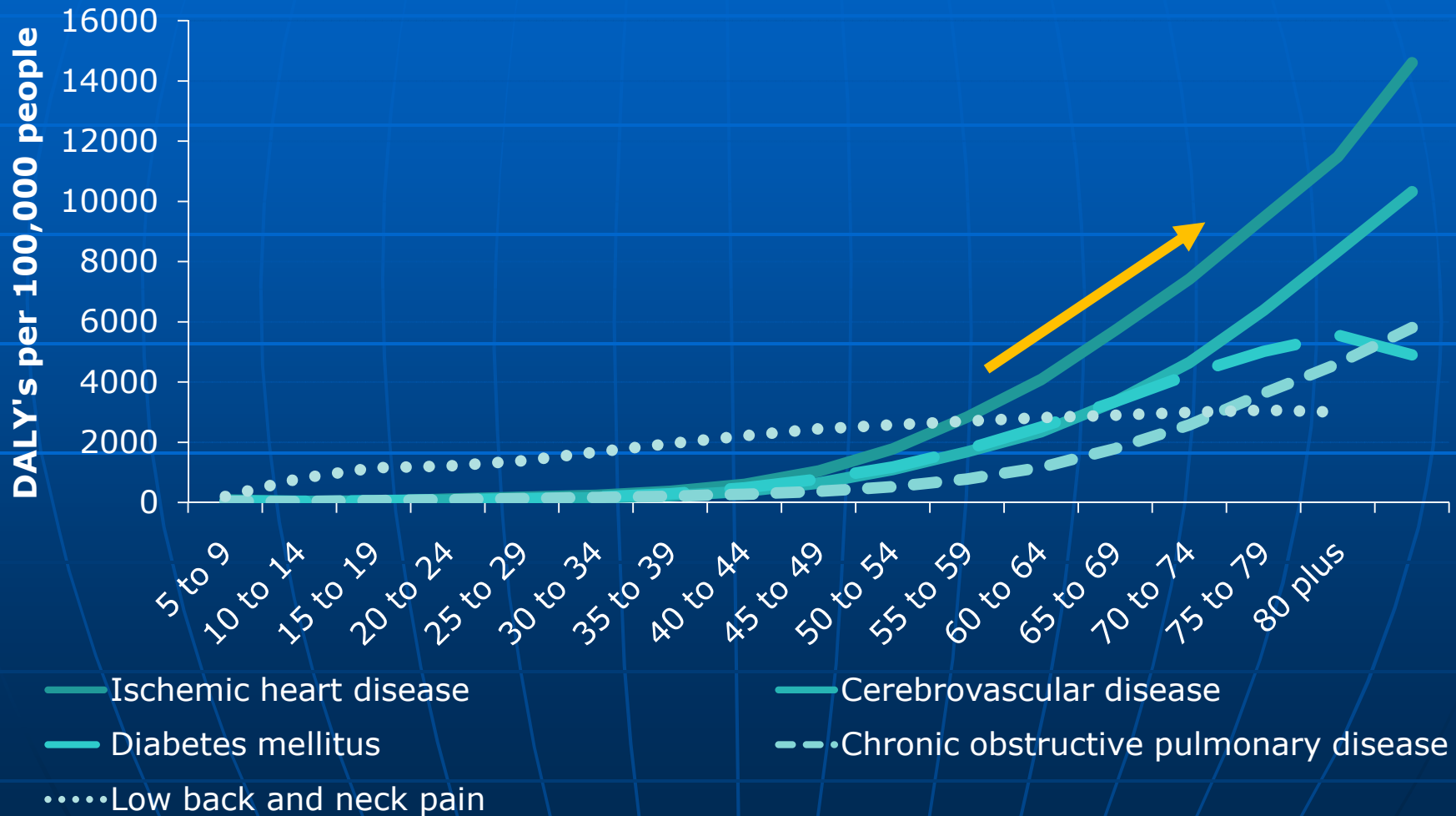
Burden of non-communicable pathologies in LAC, 2010



Source: GBD, 2010

NCD's: the fuel of the burden

The five Most Relevant NCD's among the Elderly, 2010



Source: GBD, 2010

LAC's Health system's challenges

The slow reduction on adult mortality is mostly a shortcoming of the health systems

Communicable & MCH → NCD

Children → Older People

LAC closer to OECD than to AFR

Are health systems promoting health?

Is disability on elderly growing?

How much higher is the mortality of the poor compared to the rest at elderly?

Many health systems have not yet adjusted. Then, most financial hardship is associated to NCDs.

More money is needed: Projected Expenditure in Public Spending by 2050

Public social expenditures in 10 LAC countries (% of GDP) - 2050

Item	2010	Frozen policy	OECD policy
Total	13.2	18.1	19.6
Education	4.7	2.8	4.4
Health	4.1	5.6	8.4
Pensions	4.4	9.7	6.8

Conclusions:

- We expect rapid aging but this is not a “time bomb”.
- Elderly, poverty and sickness are coming all together.
- Public expenditure analysis on health, pensions and education need additional tools.
- Fiscal impact of aging will depend more on “policy” than on demographics.
- “Pensions or poverty” are not the only option – More social protection?.
- Families and culture are key, and both mutate responding to incentives.
- The main health challenge in LAC is now NCD’s, including the poor.
- Risk Factors that affect NCD’s are growing:
Obesity, overweight, salt, sugar, tobacco, hypertension, sugar in blood, and lack of physical exercise.
- “Equity” needs to incorporate a generational dimension



WHAT ARE LAC COUNTRIES DOING?

Initiatives for elderly in LAC creating evidence based policies (I)

- Continue reforming pensions systems to reach greater coverage and savings. Involve international migrants. Extend age of retirement?.
- Extend the productive life of population as life expectancy grows:
 - *First do no harm* (with wrong incentives – reduction of retirement age)
 - Life Long learning directed to over 50s
 - Labor policies for 50+ in formal and informal sectors
 - Promote women's labor force participation
 - More "elderly" based research (social, and behavioral research)

A new vision for learning, working and leisure: "better life" or "living well"?

Initiatives for elderly in LAC creating evidence based policies (II)

- Social pensions? (CCTs for families?). Justification greater for old-old 75's?. "Income strategy for the elderly" involves protection from ill health.
- Develop universal health policies for NCD's (including surveillance of risk factors); "milestones", proactive policy on risk factors;
- Public expenditure analysis should incorporate demographics, long term, joint consideration of human capital investments and support for the elderly. Also alarm bells for known high cost trends.
- Invest in data, analysis and research (evidence base) on population aging and public health policies.

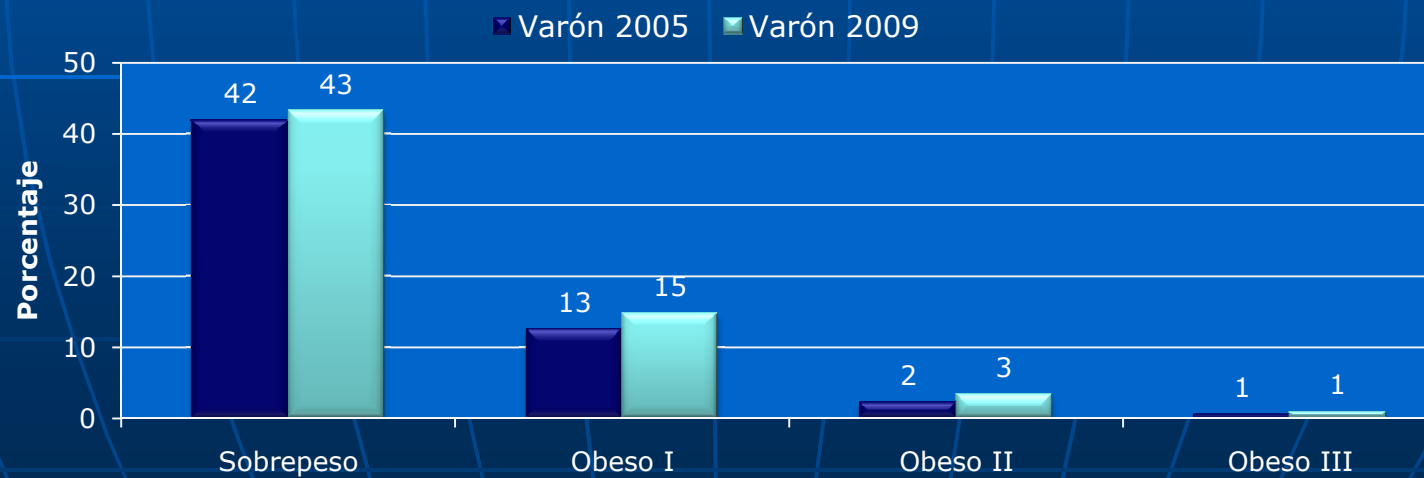
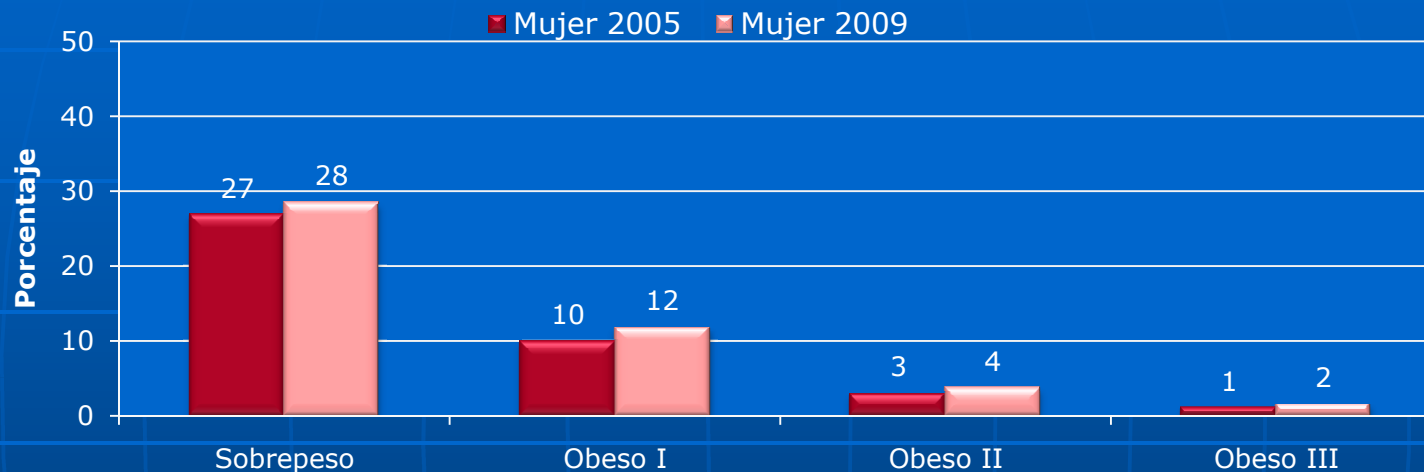
What is the correct age for initiating prevention towards a healthy elderly?

Argentina's case: Building a new health intelligence for reducing risk Factors, and preventing NCD's

Risk Factor Surveys 2005 and 2009

Overweight and Obesity in Argentina

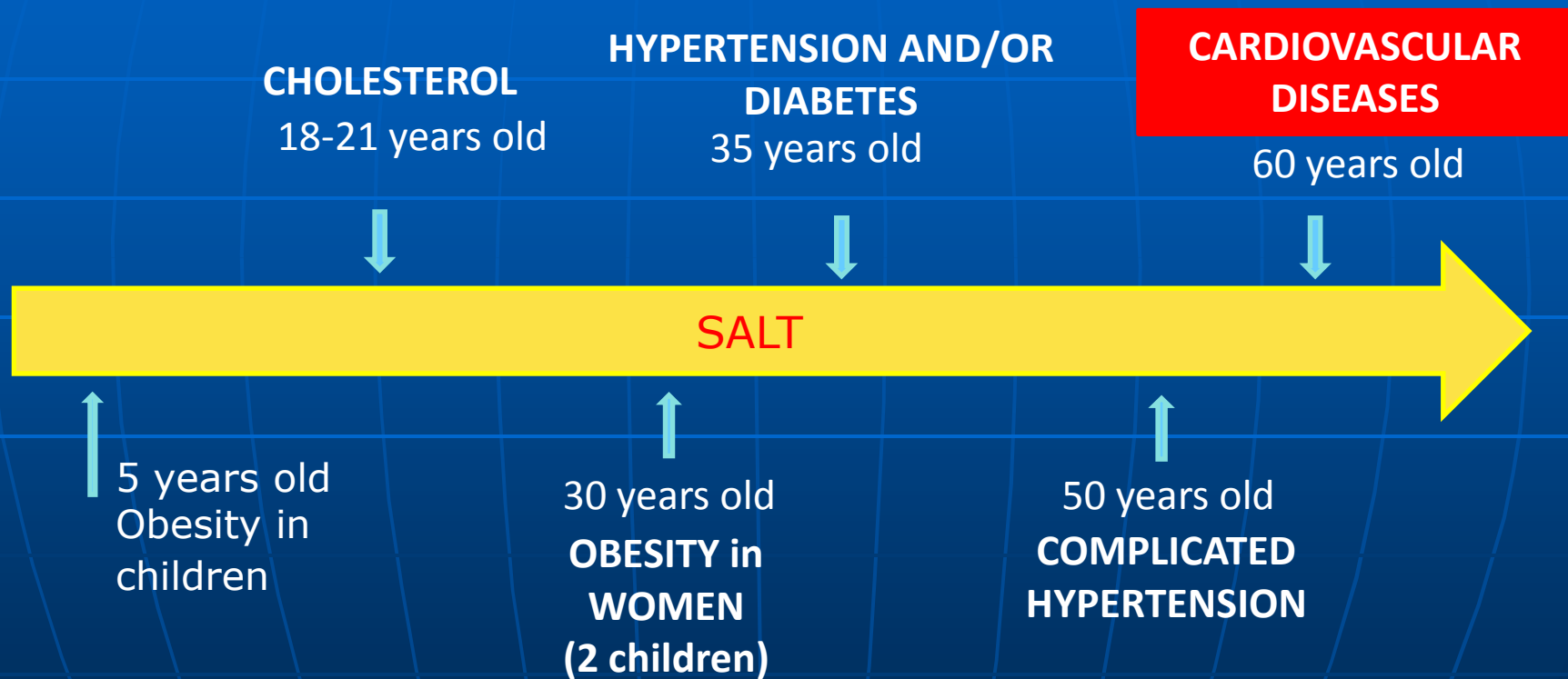
ARGENTINA



Fuente: ENFR 2005- 2009
MoH – Argentina/Tucuman

CVD in Argentina

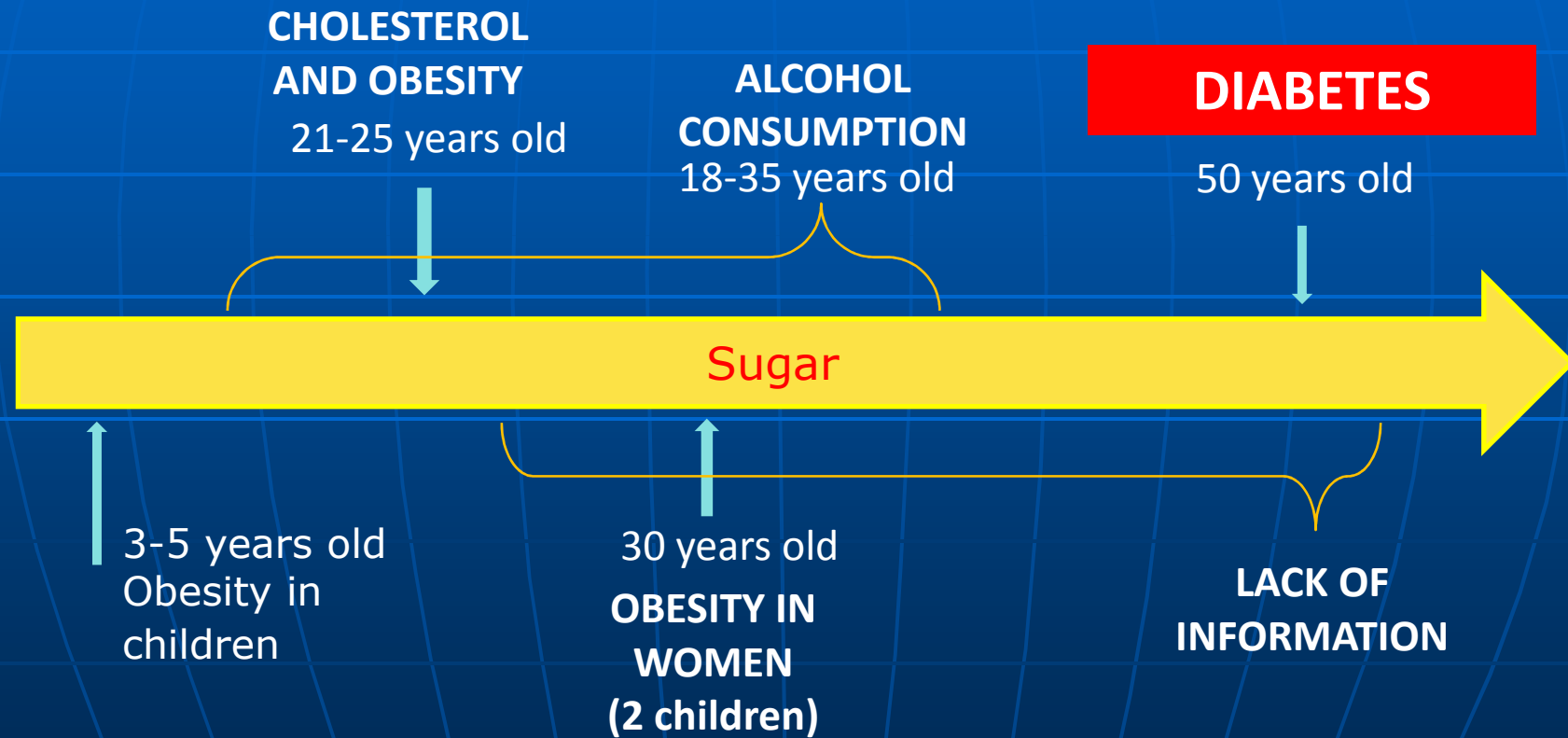
Causality Chain of CVD



Source: Lavadenz et al.

Diabetes in Argentina

Causality Chain of Diabetes



Source: Lavadenz et al.

Population-Based Intervention: the case of Argentinean bread

Causality Chain of CVD*

Salt Consumption in Argentina:
12gr/day

**INCENTIVES TO
BAKERIES**

Bread consumption
research

High percentage of salt in bread

PUBLIC POLICY

- The reduction of 3 gr. of salt from the daily diet of the Argentineans, could prevent 6000 deaths from cardiovascular disease and stroke each year.

(WHO).



* CVD: Cardiovascular Disease

Thank you

flavadenz@worldbank.org

Bolivian Carmelo Flores Laura : 123 years old

